

## "HALF MOON" READY

Duplicate of Hudson's Ship  
Coming to America

### ABOARD A BIG STEAMSHIP

Holland's Contribution to Hudson.  
Fulton Celebration Is Ship, Pat-  
terned After Vessel in Which Hud-  
son Sailed to America 300 Years  
Ago—Manned by Dutch Crew.

London, June 23.—The duplicate of the Half Moon, which is Holland's contribution to the Hudson-Fulton celebration in America, will set out for New York next month—not under sail, but aboard a steamship.

The original Half Moon was lost in 1611. No drawing or picture of the vessel is in existence, so that the designer of the duplicate has had to rely on information gathered from various sources. An old record of the Dutch East India Company, still preserved at The Hague, gives the tonnage of the vessel, and from Nicholas Witsers' old book on shipbuilding, it is deduced that the craft which bore Hudson across the Atlantic was a sort of three-masted yacht.

This is the design adopted. The vessel is rigged with hand-worked sails, will carry hand-worked flags, and is antique enough in her fittings to confuse the best seaman afloat.

On deck there is a carved figurehead to which ropes can be fastened. Roughly carved heads ornament the woodwork and a wooden pump lends an ancient air to the vessel. Forward is a raised deck and in front of that the cabin, whose inmates get drenched every time the vessel dips its nose under water.

Cannon Amidships.  
Two cannons are mounted amidships on the 'tween decks, whose ceiling is so low that one has to bend nearly double to get along, and portholes on either side allow these weapons to be used. A library, or rather a bookshelf, has been fitted up. It contains the books which Hudson took with him—a Bible, prayer book, and books of voyages.

A chart is spread out on the cabin tables, and near at hand are compass and measuring instruments, sand glass, and the rough nautical instruments of the time. A gun or two in a rack and a pile of shot and bags of powder are shown, together with a copy of the supposed contract which Hudson had with the Dutch East India Company. The original contract is lost.

The old Dutch East India Company, which had its chief office in Amsterdam, caused all its vessels to be marked with the initial letter of the port to which they sailed. On the stern of the duplicate of the Half Moon the letter A indicates this custom.

Other signs painted on the vessel include a starry heaven with comet, planet, and a large half moon. Below this is the name on a scroll in Dutch, "De Halve Maen," while underneath are the arms of Amsterdam and those of the company.

Hitherto great secrecy has been maintained about the vessel, and even now no photographs may be taken of her.

Manned with Dutch Crew.  
Next month the Half Moon will be taken to Rotterdam and shipped aboard the steamer Soestdyk, of the Holland-America Line. When she arrives in America she will be fitted up afresh and manned with seventeen hands from the Dutch war vessel Utrecht, which has been ordered to proceed to New York from South American waters. The Utrecht will form part of the procession which will sail up the river from New York to the Half Moon and the Clermont, Fulton's first steamship, at its head.

The man who will play the part of Henry Hudson aboard the duplicate Half Moon is Lieut. W. Lam, of the Utrecht. He is a lieutenant and captain of the seventeenth century, and the men under him will be dressed in the style in vogue in Holland at that period.

### LIQUOR QUICKLY AGED.

Ozone Shown to Have Powerful Effect on Alcoholic Beverage.

Berlin, July 3.—Those who pride themselves on being connoisseurs of the age and vintage of wines and spirits will have to subject their palates to another training if a process invented by Victor Dorn and described in the *Elektrotechnischer Anzeiger* is generally adopted by the trade. The introduction of ozone, it seems, has a powerful effect on alcoholic liquids and saves them from becoming rancid.

The French chemist Boussingault discovered that harsh young vintages become mellow and cleared themselves wonderfully under the influence of oxygen. Now it is found that ozone is an even more efficacious agent.

By Dorn's process oxygen is introduced into the cask of wine or brandy by means of a pipe to which are attached wires connected with an induction machine which generates powerful sparks and thus converts the ozone into oxygen as it comes out of the pipe. The more alcohol is contained in the liquid the longer the treatment takes. Wines take from twenty to thirty minutes treatment at a session; spirits from two to six hours.

The practical results have been surprising and no doubt gratifying to wine growers. A vineyard young claret worth wholesale from \$12 to \$15 a hectolitre was sold after the ozone treatment for \$20, and a raw brandy, from \$25 to \$27.50 a hectolitre, after a week's ozonizing rose in value to \$35 and even \$40.

### HOW WAS THE QUEEN DRESSED?

London Papers Fail to Agree on Cup Day.

London, July 3.—How was the Queen dressed at Ascot on Cup Day? Cup Day must just as well be called Frook Day. For the women of England the description of the dresses in next day's papers has more importance than the account of the racing has for their husbands.

Naturally the Queen's frock is of first importance. According to the Times, "the Queen wore a dress of deep cream tulle," but the Daily Mirror says "the Queen looked very charming indeed in a gown of the palest saffron."

The Morning Leader declares that she was "becomingly dressed in cream tulle," while the Daily Mail says it was "a tulle of pale tan color." The Daily Express tells its readers that "the Queen wore a lovely gown of the palest blue over a dress of light cinnamon brown." The Daily Graphic says that "the Queen went to the races in a matre-colored crepe dress." Turning in despair to society's organ, the Morning Post, one finds that the dress is not mentioned, and the question still remains, "How was the Queen dressed at Ascot on Cup Day?"

### VIVISECTION'S TALE.

Nearly 100,000 Animals Used in England and Scotland.

London, July 3.—The annual return upon experiments on living animals was issued by the home office this week. No fewer than \$8,634 such experiments were performed in England and Scotland in 1908. This total is an increase of 15,200 upon the number recorded in 1907.

The experiments performed with anaesthetics number 2,851. Section B of Table IV, which is devoted to "inoculations, hypodermic injections, and some few other proceedings performed without anaesthetics," includes 8,783 experiments.

"In no case," the report declares, "has a cutting operation more severe than superficial vivisection been allowed to be performed without anaesthetics."

Cancer investigations were responsible for 40,870 experiments in three institutions, almost entirely inoculations into mice.

Three licenses for the royal commission on tuberculous performed 2,332 experiments.

The total number of persons holding licenses was 432. During the year 136 licenses performed no experiments.

In Ireland, where twenty licenses are in force, 330 experiments were performed.